

## DISTRIBUTION IN NEW JERSEY OF (MYLLOCERUS) CORIGETUS? CASTANEUS RÆLOFS

This weevil, catalogued in the "Fourth Supplement 1933 to 1938 (inclusive) to the Leng Catalogue of Coleoptera of America, North of Mexico," by Richard E. Blackwelder, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 1939, as "Curculionidæ: *Myllocerus castaneus* Rælofs. Jap. Sib.? N. A.," was taken (probably from oaks) at Montclair, N. J., in July, 1933, by A. S. Nicolay. A note by A. C. Davis, Takoma Park, Maryland, appearing in Bul. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., Vol. 30, 1935, p. 19, recorded this find, and the fact that L. L. Buchanan, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture, to whom a specimen was submitted for identification, "states that it evidently does not belong in the genus *Myllocerus*, and refers it tentatively to *Corigetus*."

In November 1939, a New York State Nursery Inspector, Mr. R. L. Clement, reported to the New Jersey Department of Agriculture that this insect had been found on Long Island and that it appeared to be causing considerable damage by feeding on oak foliage.

In the late summer of 1940, a rough survey was made in New Jersey to determine the distribution of the insect and the amount of damage caused by it. The present infestation can be described as extending from the northern tip of Bergen County to Denville in Morris County to Plainfield in Union County to Fort Lee in Bergen County. The insect was also found, close to the New Jersey shore, from Atlantic Highlands to Allenhurst. The few observations on feeding habits of this insect would indicate that although it does feed extensively on deciduous foliage (the oaks, primarily), heavy damage is not apparent until late in the season (late August or early September) and therefore injury to the host would be slight.—FRANK A. SORACI.